

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Editor

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : APRIL 7

## HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE DAY.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee has decreed that Saturday, August 15 shall be set apart as Hawaiian Pineapple Day, and immediate steps are to be taken to advertise the fact far and wide. Los Angeles has its Orange Day; North Yakima its Apple Day; Rocky Ford its Canteloup Day; Boulder, Colorado its Potato Day, but there is only one city in the United States that can celebrate Pineapple Day, and that is Honolulu.

Visitors come to see the Mid-Pacific Carnival in February because they can watch the personified representation of the dusky kings of long ago steering their war-canoes shoreward through the surf to conquests of love and war; and because in no other American city can Japanese lantern parades, Chinese dragons, Hawaiian princesses and battalions of Uncle Sam's soldiers and marines be seen parading down the same streets on the same day through "American" crowds of the most bizarre and cosmopolitan complexion. We are a holy show to most tourists without adopting circus dress or disguises, but when we put on the carnival spirit over our everyday togs the attraction is irresistible, and tourists swarm to see us.

This new mid-summer Pineapple Day is going to be something new, distinctive and different. This is to be an exposition of the fruits of the land, the product of brain and brawn and effort. Hawaiian canned pineapples are already known the world over as the best, so that when people know that on one day in every year they can eat their fill of the most luscious ripe fruit the tropic earth ever nurtured they will again flock to Honolulu to partake of the feast and festival.

Hawaiian Pineapple Day is scheduled to become a great advertising feature for the Crossroads of the Pacific.

## ALARMING INCREASE OF DRUG HABIT.

Every little while, somebody sends forth a sensational cry upon the prevalence of the drug-habit, and the evils of patent medicines. We all wake up and expostulate a little, and perhaps a few legislators make a law or two designed to stop them. Then something else comes up to absorb public attention and "Leviathan," as Miss Jeannette Marks calls the drug-habit, has a chance to browse and grow fat again, says Leslie's Weekly.

Miss Marks, whose work on "Leviathan" is vouched for by the highest authorities, makes alarming assertions regarding the universality of the drug-habit. Four men to one woman is said to be the proportion in which the people have it; and doctors and professional men are the worst offenders, while alcoholism attacks chiefly the lower classes. These facts should stir us to the strongest efforts to eradicate this awful poison, for it threatens the very foundations of our civilization.

The great cities of New York State are said to be the strongholds of the morphine fiend. In one of them at least certain doctors, for from twenty-five to fifty cents, will give a "D. P." (dope prescription) for morphine or cocaine to almost anybody, even small boys, though there are laws prohibiting the sale of both. About twenty per cent of our adult population are said to be victims of the drug-habit, a terrible proportion.

Miss Marks, whose book shows a wonderful mastery of the subject, suggests these measures for the control of this insidious evil:

First, strict laws allowing no habit-forming drugs to be sold, except on a physician's prescription; second, a law that no prescription shall be re-filled except on a doctor's order; third, education of the public, through schools and churches; fourth, federal institutions for drug-addicts as well as alcoholics; fifth, a law making illegal sale of drugs a state's prison offense; sixth, the extension and strict enforcement of the present laws regarding labels; seventh, the prohibition by federal laws of the sale of patent medicines containing habit-forming drugs; eighth, the annulling of the licenses of all doctors known to be addicts, and the periodical examination of all medical men and pharmacists regarding their freedom from the habit.

One of the interesting things about Miss Marks' book, is that she cures her hero, and shows just how it is done. She expects the influence of good women to be the determining factor in the elimination from our land of this degrading curse.

## WHY ARE THE BILLS MODIFIED?

Sweeping changes have been made in the business regulation bills that were introduced into congress last January, Washington reports are saying. The drastic provisions have been radically modified, according to these reports. The far-reaching powers of the proposed commission have been curtailed, the cramping restrictions on all interlocking directorates have been relaxed materially and instead of the harsh chains originally provided for business men, little as well as big, we are to have a delightfully lenient bondage that will hurt no one.

Why this very marked change from earlier programs? Two explanations suggest themselves as possible.

One would be that the Democrats have come to realize the approach of an election and are disturbed in the sweet dream of irresponsible authority to which they have abandoned themselves since the wonderful fluke of fortune in 1912. Under this hypothesis the fear of facing an angered people, disappointed already with the failure to reduce the cost of living and further menaced with a threat to smash business still more, would be the moving cause for the new front, says the Detroit Free Press.

Another explanation offers material for amused reflection. Did the president set the stage for a play to the galleries that never came off because the cue was never given? Were the rigid bills introduced in order that at the proper time there might be opportunity for magnanimous acceptance of business remonstrances? This hypothesis would involve an expectation of protesting delegations in Washington, their courteous reception there, a consideration of their arguments and then a pretty speech from the White House about the termination of hostilities and a readiness to meet business more than half way. Whereupon the objectionable bills would be amended to suit the remonstrants and the galleries would resound with applause.

But the delegations failed to come on the stage and the scene failed. The bills were left on the hands of the framers, who have been obliged to do without applause what they planned to do with much glory for themselves.

Whatever the reason the strangely drafted acts appear to have been pulled back and the voluminous promises of extensive regulation for business are being forgotten. For which the country may be thankful. But if the bills were not intended for passage, why were they introduced at all?

## QUARANTINE AGAINST PINEAPPLES AND BANANAS.

Stringent quarantine regulations against Hawaiian fruits and vegetables, drawn to protect Pacific Coast orchards from the ravages of the Mediterranean fruit fly are now in force. These regulations provide for federal inspection before shipment.

There is no one in Hawaii who would like to see the fruit fly pest get a foothold on the mainland, but, so far as is known, bananas and pineapples are immune from attack and hence are not carriers for the fly.

Hawaii has lost out once more, probably because the Territory has no official representative in Washington who has sufficiently broad knowledge of home conditions to be able to speak authoritatively on anything apart from politics.

If Hawaii had a dependable business man as Delegate he would insist that congress make immediate provision for establishing the new inspection service so that interruption to Hawaii's lucrative and growing fresh fruit export trade shall be as short as possible.

Hawaiian planters will welcome the idea of federal rather than state or territorial inspection, but any delay in putting it into effect will cause heavy loss, especially to the banana plantations.

It takes time to get appropriations through congress. In the absence of any official representative in Washington the Island industries must once more turn for help to Hawaii's "insidious lobby." Hawaiian fruits and vegetables that are not infected with Mediterranean fruit fly should not be denied admission to the mainland markets. It is apparently up to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to insist on some measure of immediate justice and protection to the planters who have heavy investments in pineapples and bananas, and are engaged in the fresh fruit trade.

## WHEREIN ENGLAND HANDS US A LAUGH.

We knew there'd be a good laugh in the English press reports of the American baseball teams' visit to London. The Paris edition of the London Times carried the following advance notice of the game, in which Samuel Crawford, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., gave King George a demonstration of propelling the spheroid out of the enclosure, or, in other words, "knocking it out of the lot." The correspondent evidently confused George Weaver with Samuel Crawford, but after the game he learned his mistake. Here's what the Times had to say:

In the field will be men whose names are household words among Americans. They are giants in name and stature, and draw salaries of \$10,000 (£2000) a year, earned by sheer merit and skill in a fascinating pursuit.

Among today's arrivals will be the following, the bare recital of whose names will stir Americans in London to a white heat of national enthusiasm:

John McGraw, manager of the New York baseball club, known as the "Napoleon of baseball," whose salary is \$25,000 (£5000) per annum.

Mr. Speaker, center fielder for the Boston Americans, a wonderful batsman, salary \$10,000 (£2000).

George Wiltse, pitcher of the "Giants" of New York, who draws a salary of \$9000 (£1800) by virtue of his talents as the creator of the "Fadeaway ball."

Mr. Bens, the pitcher of the "White Sox" of Chicago, whose specialty is the "Shadow ball," an elusive ball which projects its own shadow as it approaches. Mr. Bens earns \$10,000 (£2000) a year.

James Scott, another \$9000 (£1800) pitcher allied to the "White Sox," who is the creator of the "Jump ball."

Larry Doyle, captain of the New York "Giants," salaried at \$11,000 (£2200), whose batting, fielding and baserunning are beyond description or reproach.

George Weaver, of the Detroit club, reputed to be the best batsman in the United States, has refused to change his club for a salary of \$10,000 (£2000).

Mr. Wingo, of the "Giants," and Mr. Slight, of the "White Sox," wonderful catchers and great throwers, quick as lightning and standing 6 feet 1 inch; known as the Adonis of the team.

Pat Hearne, South Carolina, an Irishman, creator of the "Snake ball," which goes this way and that in its course from pitcher to batsman.

## MAN'S CONCERN IN WOMEN'S HATS.

It is no exaggeration to say that the present interest of men in millinery fashions is intimate, often intense, not infrequently acute. Not that man has the slightest desire to meddle in the affairs of woman, says the Christian Science Monitor. He has simply been forced by circumstances over which he could exercise no control to read the fashion page in the new hat season very carefully and most thoughtfully. The reason must be obvious. In a period when a woman enjoys equal opportunities with men in the business world man comes in contact with millinery on train or street car at least every morning and evening. During the last three or four years it has been almost impossible for him to avoid it.

First there was the cartwheel hat, the brim of which took him under the chin if he occupied a seat behind, under the ear if he occupied a seat on the side, in the back of the neck if he occupied a seat in front. If the wearer was inclined to be talkative and in talking inclined to turn her head to one side or the other, he was intermittently tickled, scraped or sawed until his destination was reached. Then came the different kitchen utensil shapes and the protruding pins. With their introduction he often wondered why he was ever led to complain of the wide brims, for it was pleasanter to be tickled than to face the bare and glittering steel. He was promised a change and it came with the tail feathers that entered his mouth, dusted his eyebrows, or caressed his nose until he actually wished for the return of the cartwheel and the nine-inch pin.

All this time his interest in millinery notes in the fashion page with more concern. At this season of the year he is particularly occupied in striving to find out whether the hat styles are to change for what he regards as the better or the worse. Nearly every millinery hint contains a reservation, however. The incoming hat may be a plain turban. Or it may be a plain turban with an ostrich feather. It may be high or low, narrow or broad brimmed. Or it may be held on by a tight crown, or fastened on with a pin. There is nothing really definite for him in the hat notes as yet. He may not find anything definite in them until the spring hat bursts upon him in the train or trolley. Only then, perhaps, will he be able to determine whether he may relax his vigil or must continue to dodge.

## NOW AN EPITHET.

The European acceptance of the term "suffragette" seems to be progressing in the direction of expressing approbation, says the Kansas City Journal. In this country it represents only derision, or at the most mild disfavor, coupled with a certain degree of commendation for the good sense of American women in repudiating the tactics of the British militants. In England the term seems to oscillate between "martyr" and "termagant," according to the attitude of the person using it.

But in Germany legal sanction has been placed upon resentment of the characterization as a slander. A school principal has secured a conviction and a fine against another woman for calling her a "suffragette." The argument of her counsel proceeded along these lines: In view of their vicious violence in England, suffragettes are regarded as hardly normal, either mentally or morally. If the plaintiff were known as a suffragette, parents in Germany would not entrust their children to her care, and therefore her reputation suffered serious damage by the application of the term to her. The court accepted this view and found the defendant guilty.

## INDUSTRIAL PROFANATION.

Strange changes are going on in Palestine. Jerusalem, the immutable, the City That Stood Still, is in the grip of the spirit of modern industrial development. Ever since the Christ trod its sacred ways and walked to death on Calvary, Jerusalem has slumbered on, disturbed even in its dreams only by the martial shouts that have mocked its holy silences and died away as the bickering hordes passed on, says the Kansas City Journal. One conqueror after another has crushed it to the earth, razed its sacred edifices, blotted it for the time being from the face of the earth. But after each inundation of oppressors it has risen from its ruins and crept back from the wreck of what it was to what it is today; and that is very much what it was when the first wreck took place, though on a smaller scale.

For a good many hundred years the desecrating Turk has held possession of the places made holy by the sacred traditions of the Christian religion. To tell the truth, the Turk has for the most part done little worse than to let the Holy City alone and to stand before the warring factions of Christendom. But now Jerusalem is "threatened," as the Christian world probably will put it, by an enemy of holy traditions more powerful than alien armies or even hostile religions. The "march of modern progress" has finally caught up with Palestine, slumbering away the centuries in the holy hills. Industrial development, iconoclastic if not sacrilegious, has taken hold of Jerusalem and other portions of Judea. Electric lights, modern aqueducts, telephones, telegraph lines, streets cars, railways, all the clanging appurtenances of modernity that seem so profanely incongruous, are rapidly transforming the Holy City and other sacred precincts into "modern" places, to which access is as easy as in the bustling Western world and where life is much as it is elsewhere.

Jerusalem is to be lighted by electricity, a "modern" supply of water is to be assured, a street car line is to run to holy Bethlehem—and the London Chronicle is moved to ask in indignant sarcasm: "Why not complete the work of 'progress' with a picture palace on Mount Moriah, an Eiffel tower on Olivet and a tea garden in Gethsemane?"

On the shores of the Sea of Galilee, "blue Galilee, where Jesus loved so much to be," where Christ walked upon the waters and bade them be stilled, where He called His disciples to cease to cast their nets and become "fishers of men," there is to be established a sardine factory. And this is only the beginning. If the first signs of this profaning modernity send a shock through the Christian world, what will be the result when the London paper's satirical protest is substantially realized, as the "spirit of progress" takes wider and deeper hold of all the places which the Christian world names with reverence undiminished by the passing centuries?

## HIGHER PRICES FOR PINEAPPLES BY ADVERTISING.

The pineapple situation is still in the doldrums. The larger producers say that the twelve and a half per cent cut in prices made four months ago has not done what it was assumed it would do. There has been no material increase in the work-off of surplus pack as a result of the cut in prices. Hence, they say, it was a mistake to have made the reduction. The net results of the discount have been to reduce Hawaiian growers' and packer's incomes half a million dollars without any quid pro quo in the way of widening markets or increase in rate of consumption.

The larger packers now believe that a feasible solution of present difficulties is to spend \$250,000 in general advertising of Hawaiian pineapples, all grades and brands, and put the basis price on two and a half pound pines up to four dollars per case, where it was before the cut. The small packers are inclined to demur at paying the \$50,000 advertising costs originally proposed if basis prices are to remain at \$3.50. They advance the argument that the big packers, operating as they are at closer margins, would gain proportionately the most on an equal division of cost. They claim that the cut in price was absolutely unappealed for, as benefits have thus far been completely absorbed by jobbers, so that if advertising on the \$50,000 basis is proceeded with the profits of the campaign will accrue to the jobbers, the wholesalers and the big concerns having their own marketing organizations, and not in any manner to themselves.

By advertising on a \$250,000 scale and at the same time returning to the old basis price of \$4.00 per case the control of the situation would re-establish itself in the hands of the Hawaiian Association members instead of remaining in the hands of mainland jobbing houses. By increasing the basis price the advertising would pay for itself before the end of 1915. It is the question of weathering 1914 and 1915 that is worrying the local growers.

An advertising campaign that may increase consumption twenty per cent can be more easily financed than one directed towards the mere absorption of unsold surplus, and there is every reason for adopting the argument presented by the larger growers, instead of marking time and waiting on the market.

Judge Wilder's announced determination to return to the National Capital this month at least assures representation for Honolulu at Washington for several weeks to come and incidentally more uncertainty among the federal and territorial office holders, present and prospective.

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.  
(Island Produce Only) April 3, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry.		Cucumbers, doz.	
Fresh Chicken Eggs	33 @ 38	Green Peas, lb.	@ 15
Fresh Duck Eggs	@ 25	Peppers, Bell, lb.	@ 10
Hens	27 @ 30	Peppers, Chili, lb.	@ 5
Roosters	30 @ 35	Pumpkin, lb.	1 1/2 @ 5
Broilers	35 @ 40	Rhubarb, lb.	@ 5
Turkeys	32 @ 35	Tomatoes, lb.	3 @ 7
Ducks, Muscovy	@ 35	Turnips, white, lb.	3 @ 3
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	@ 5.50	Turnips, yellow, lb.	@ 3
Live Stock—Live Weight.		Watermelons lb.	@ 4
Hogs, 100-150 lbs.	@ 12 1/2	Fresh Fruit.	
Hogs, 150 lbs and over.	@ 11	Bananas, Chinese bunch.	40 @ 50
Steers	@ 7	Bananas, cooking, bunch	95 @ 1.00
Calves	@ 7 1/2	Figs, 100	@ 80
Cows	@ 5	Grapes, Isabella, lb.	@ 10
Dressed Weight.		Oranges, Hawaiian, none in market	
Pork	@ 18 1/2	Limes, Mexican, none in market	
Mutton	@ 15	Pineapples, doz.	@ 1.00
Beef	@ 10 1/2	Strawberries, lb.	@ 20
Potatoes.		Beans, Dried.	
Irish	@ 2.50	Lima, cwt.	5.40 @ 5.50
Sweet, red	@ 1.50	Red Kidneys	@ 3.25
Sweet, yellow	@ 1.50	Calico	@ 3.10
Sweets, white	@ 1.25	Small Whites	5.30 @ 5.50
Onions.		Peas, dried	@ 3.25
New Bermuda, lb.	4.60 @ 5.00	Grain.	
Portuguese, lb.	@ 5.10	Corn, small yellow, ton.	36.00 @ 40.00
Vegetables.		Corn, large	30.00 @ 36.00
Beans, string, lb.	2 @ 3	Miscellaneous.	
Beans, lima in pod	3 1/4 @ 4	Charcoal, bag 35 lbs.	60 @ 70
Beets, doz. bunch	@ 30	Hides, wet salted	
Cabbage, lb.	1 @ 2	No. 1	13 @ 14
Carrots, doz. bunches.	@ 40	No. 2	
Celery, crate	@ 2	Kips	11
Corn, sweet, 100 ears.	@ 2.25	Sheep Skins	20
		Goat Skins, white	20

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753. Store room 113 Queen street, near Maunakea. Telephone 1840. Wireless address USEX. A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

## QUARANTINE TO BENEFIT HAWAII

Government Will Bear Expense and Shippers Will Suffer No Inconvenience.

According to Dr. E. A. Back, special agent in charge of the Mediterranean fruit fly investigations in Hawaii, federal quarantine inspection of bananas for shipment to the Pacific Coast has been in effect here since September, 1912. Doctor Back stated to The Advertiser yesterday that this inspection has been conducted at the packing sheds or the plantations by employees of the United States department of agriculture at a cost to the planters of about one cent per bunch. His opinion is that the work will be continued in much the same manner under the new quarantine regulations which were reported in yesterday morning's Associated Press dispatches.

Copies of the new regulations have not yet reached Honolulu, but he believes that the entire cost of inspection will now be borne by the federal government instead of by the shippers.

Green Bananas are Immune. Fruit flies have been bred from ripe bananas, he stated, but never from the greenish or Chinese banana in the green stage in which they are shipped from Hawaii to mainland ports.

Doctor Back stated that while he believes there will be no material change in the method of inspection, he is not certain, and cannot be until the text of the new regulations is at hand. Federal inspection would therefore be a distinct advantage to Hawaiian banana shippers.

There has been no federal inspection of fresh pineapples at this port. Pineapples are known to be immune from fruit fly attack. Doctor Back believes that the quarantine inspection will be directed towards examination of the packing materials and the general conditions surrounding the handling of the fruit in the packing sheds.

Will Be Advantageous to Hawaii. While the pineapple is held to be immune from infection, the wrapping materials might contain the pupae of the fly. The doctor stated that while he believed there would be no interruption in the fresh fruit traffic, that question could not be answered until fuller instructions have been received.

He said he did not exactly see how there could be inspection of individual fruits. Also there will undoubtedly have to be a considerable number of new inspectors appointed, and it may take some time to work out the details of the inspection methods to be employed. He said that the quarantine line would be to the advantage of Hawaiian shippers in the long run, although there may be some delay in getting it under way.

## SEVERAL QUESTIONS BEFORE SUPREME COURT TODAY

Three motions and one case will be argued in the supreme court this morning, the court meeting at ten o'clock. On the argument of the motion for taxation of defendant's costs in the case of R. E. Bond against the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Judge William J. Robinson will sit on the bench in place of Associate Justice Ralph P. Quarles, the latter being disqualified, as he was a member of the law firm of Andrews & Quarles, which has been representing the defendant company.

The motions to be heard and the case for argument are as follows:

R. E. Bond against the Hawaiian Gazette Company, taxation of defendant's bill of costs; George E. Ward against the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, taxation of the bill of costs; John Macaulay against Dr. P. Schurmann, motion by plaintiff that defendant-appellant file additional bond; argument in the case of Ripley & Davis against the Kapiolani Estate.

Following argument yesterday morning on the question of his eligibility to sit on the first circuit bench, Judge Lyle A. Dickey decided that he was qualified to try such cases as may be brought before him. Exceptions to the jurist's decision were taken and allowed and the question may be carried to the supreme court for a final territorial ruling.

Argument was made by A. A. Wilder and Clem K. Quinn that Judge Dickey was ineligible to serve, City Attorney John Cathcart, holding a diverse view, submitted demurrers to the pleas of jurisdiction filed by the attorneys for the defense in a number of original cases and the demurrers were in all instances sustained by the court.

The pleas in regard to jurisdiction were made by the defense in the cases of the Territory against Frederick W. Ziegler, charged with seduction, and against Joe Ferrage, charged with larceny in the second degree. Like motions on the ground of jurisdiction were made by A. A. Wilder representing Pank Ling et al., John Waterhouse, Andrew Adams and Charles R. Hemenway. Cathcart's demurrers to these motions were also sustained by the court.

The case against Joe Ferrage was set for trial before a jury on Thursday morning at ten o'clock. Judge Dickey will not hold court today or tomorrow.

## SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

The fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale at all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.